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ABSTRACT

A state-wide library network was proposed for Kansas to improve library service throughout the state. A regional system of library service was established in 1965, but services and financial support have not been evenly applied to the total state population. In order to provide library and reference service to even the most isolated residents, a system has been proposed for channeling requests from the local level to the appropriate county, regional, state, or even out-of-state source. This would require state and federal funding for personnel training, an interlibrary loan network, union catalogs, reference services, production of media, adult education, development of resources, and public relations. A $1.50 per capita state/federal grant to support these functions has been suggested, with coordination of the network programs at the state level. Maps showing existing cooperative library and information service efforts are included. (LS)

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PROPOSALS FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN KANSAS

The members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science are to be commended for their untiring efforts to gain the truth by listening to thousands representing different library interests. The state administration believes that a program as presented by the Commission in the Gold Book, the second draft, would benefit Kansas greatly.

All libraries are challenged financially to maintain even current levels of service today. Citizens and governing bodies are questioning duplication of services and resources in all areas of public service and government. The publication explosion, the higher educational level of citizens and the long recognition of the inadequacies of the libraries of Kansas as independent units, challenges us to cooperatively improve this condition, not for the sake of libraries but for the sake of people.

Kansas librarians believe the first thing that must be done is to build a strong and firm foundation of intra-regional, intra-state loan and cooperative systems.

Library officials and employees have struggled for many years to develop a plan for improvement of library services. Records of the Kansas Library Association indicate that efforts were made as early as 1934. In 1964, a plan for the development of regional systems of cooperating libraries was proposed and supported and in 1965, the Legislature provided for systems.

The implementation of this plan brought a new level of quality to Kansas public libraries and created an awareness at local, state, and regional levels of the need for cooperative efforts that would lead to futher improvements.

Beginning in 1968, various groups and organizations have given attention to studying the current needs of Kansas libraries: the statutory base of our libraries, the inter-relations among the various types of libraries, the role of library agencies at the state level, the role of public library trustees, the State Library Advisory Commission, and the Kansas Library Association.

Any proposal for improvements must be based on the current library picture in the state, what we have and what is needed; it will include all types of libraries.

There are 1,497 identified libraries in Kansas; this figure includes public, school, academic, institutional, and special libraries. All of these are inter-related and act to support or assist one another without formal design or plan. Some services are duplicated while others that are needed, do not exist. Hours of these libraries often overlap or are not clearly identified. The majority does not have adequate print and other media materials to meet the needs of their users, sufficient numbers of qualified staff, adequate physical facilities, or adequate revenue to

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operate effectively.

Public libraries by quantitative standards are short by 636,439 volumes. Only 25 or so are administered by trained librarians. 195 of these operate in buildings with inadequate useable square footage and only one meets the nationally suggested per capita support. They operate under 13 different state levy statutes. Their support comes from ad valorem taxes and they have authority to levy at different levels ranging from ½ to 3 mills; larger units generally are unable to levy at as high a level as smaller units.

The Role of the Public Library

We have learned from our scattered attempts at interlibrary cooperation that the results of improved and expanded library services can be dramatic. The fact that an isolated patron in any small, rural community can request, and usually receive within three days, the loan of a book from any of the state's major libraries is a dramatic improvement over the time consuming interlibrary loan methods of the past.

The fact that groups of libraries in various areas of the state are banding together in order to make possible and to encourage centralized services is an exciting development toward improved economy and efficiency of operation.

But what is significant, and in this respect even dramatic to persons familiar with library operations, is too subtle to be appreciated by the private citizen. It requires an informed library trustee or a librarian to fully appreciate the complex organizational structure necessary to support these kinds of improved library services.

This comprehensive plan, to be presented before the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, insofar as it directly affects public libraries is simply a well-defined statement of service responsibilities with identification of the organization and financing necessary to fulfill these responsibilities. A primary consideration while formulating this plan has been to show how to achieve the desired objectives and still maintain the local community's independence of library administration. A second important consideration has been to identify the urban library's role in relationship to the comprehensive plan, to provide financing to allow these libraries to fill this role and at the same time avoid any possible sacrifice in that library's responsibility to the immediately surrounding urban area. A third consideration has been to insure that improved library services will be available to rural areas of the state.

In order to insure that all citizens, regardless of status, have responsive attention given to their library needs, we are proposing that a community structure of library service be organized in each community which assigns specific responsibility for the various segments of the population. This structure is actually just a formalization of the service patterns that the various libraries in the community have exhibited in the past.

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In order for any partnership to be successful, the individual institutions involved must carefully work out their place within the cooperative framework and in this way effectively achieve agreed-upon objectives. Each library within the community will have specific responsibilities which it must fulfill.

It is proposed that under a plan for total library service in Kansas, the responsibilities of the public library are, first, to meet the library service needs of adults in the community. This responsibility, properly accepted, will expand into a fully developed continuing adult education program with active public relations.

The second responsibility of the public library will be to meet the library service needs of pre-school children. Again, a dynamic program of activities and promotion will be incumbent in an effective program.

The third line of responsibility of the public library will be, to the extent that funds permit, to meet the recreational reading needs of elementary and secondary school-aged persons.

The fourth, and very important responsibility of public libraries will be to actively fulfill the obligation to act as a resource center to assist other types of libraries in that particular community under formal cooperative agreements between the governing bodies of these libraries and, when called upon, to assist other libraries throughout the state. One library within the community will serve as a clearinghouse for this function.

When this concept of public library service is employed within a community network of libraries and when this community assists in a reciprocal role with other community library networks throughout the state, a comprehensive pattern of library service begins to appear.

The Role of the School Media Center

The school library media center has a role which is uniquely its own. This new concept is more than a library with a few filmstrips, a couple of previewers, a few dozen discs and tapes with recorders and playback units to use them. The library media center, properly conceived, is equal in importance to the classroom as a center of learning. Students and teachers move easily in and out of its listening and viewing areas, its browsing room, its conference room, its main reading room and book collection, and its media production area. Without the media center and its well-trained staff, such modern teaching techniques as individualized instruction, programmed learning, team teaching, and modular scheduling are doomed to failure.

Since the advent of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, school libraries have improved remarkably. Prior to this time, good elementary school libraries were scarce, junior high libraries were developing slowly, high school libraries were the most common but were inadequate in most areas of the state. School library coordinators were practically

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unknown and the first state library consultant in the history of the State Department of Education had only a year of experience in that position.

The library and audio-visual expenditures from state and local funds for elementary and secondary schools was $3,561,769 for fiscal year 1973. The total expenditures for 1974 are not available at this writing. The 1,450 elementary schools had 698 libraries with only 168 attendance centers of 150 or more students still being served from room collections alone. In the 317 school districts with a student body of approximately 493,226, there were 132 junior high and 421 high school libraries. There were few inter-relationships between the libraries of a school district and only one formal arrangement for cooperation with other types of libraries.

These problems have occurred because school administrators frequently have placed the library at a low priority in the budget. Courses of study are initiated and faculty assignments are made for which no provision has been made in media center collections. Often faculty members have directed students to other libraries, thus bypassing school resources and services designed to support the curriculum. These are factors which have made it difficult for the school media center to assume its priority roles of meeting curricular needs of students and the professional needs of the faculty for media and book service and of cooperating with other libraries of the community under formalized agreements for assisting them in meeting the needs of students and teachers.

It is proposed that school districts, in order to become a part of the state plan for total library service, must appoint a librarian or media specialist responsible for the coordination of interlibrary loan between the district's libraries and the systems; and that such an appointee be responsible for implementing the sharing of resources among the attendance centers of the district prior to seeking assistance outside of the district. How might this work? A district with perhaps two high school libraries, three junior high school libraries, and six elementary libraries under the direction of a media coordinator and, perhaps with centralized processing services purchased from the library system; would organize to search its own collections first. If the materials were not located, the appointee would contact other community libraries under formal agreement to provide this service, these nonschool libraries could in turn seek assistance from the regional system center. If the materials were still not located, the regional system would transmit the request to the state interlibrary loan network. Similar procedures would take the request on to national resource centers and interlibrary networks of other states until the material was located. The size of the collection available to the individual user begins to stagger the imagination. Such planned cooperation should leave few requests unfilled. As Margaret Sheviak, Associate Professor, Graduate Library School, Indiana University, says: "With the explosion of knowledge and the growing need for specialization, no one library or media center will be able to, nor perhaps should supply all the educational and recreational materials and the specialists required to aid in the use of such materials. It is becoming imperative that ways

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be found to bridge the barriers which exist between types of libraries, to deal with the governmental, financial, and organizational boundaries which hold back cooperation, and to make full use of all the developing means of communication which a growing technology is giving us."

The Roles of Libraries of Institutions of High Education

No library can or should expect to maintain full library service to its users without cooperation of one type or another from other libraries within its area. The shortage of funds and spiraling costs are increasingly calling plans for cooperation among libraries mandatory. Good library service, to which we Kansans are accustomed, can no longer be taken for granted without a workable state cooperative plan. The signs of the times are upon us; it is imperative that university, school, institutional, state, special, and public libraries join forces to preserve and continue to expand what we already recognize as a beneficial service. Because of enormous changes on our campuses and in our society, our patrons look to the libraries for information and inexhaustible resources. Through library cooperation, the state, school, academic, and public libraries alike will be prepared for this responsibility.

The libraries of Kansas academic institutions at the high educational level comprise a vast composite resource for the state. However, there exists inadequacies in these college and university libraries which need to be met in order to support the college and university curriculums and research functions; and it could be possible, through a cooperative plan with other libraries in the state library system and at the national level to have these inadequacies met. However, it would be necessary for a financial arrangement to be devised which would act to compensate and insure mutual participation.

Recent to the scene has been the development of 18 community junior colleges; in addition to these, there are 17 private colleges and universities, four state supported colleges and two state universities. These libraries collectively house a total working collection of over four million cataloged volumes. Many of these college and university libraries long ago developed cooperative inter-relationships for meeting the study and research needs of their faculties and students. This is their primary function. Interlibrary loan arrangements, cooperate resource development projects and other ventures are common today among our Kansas higher educational institutions. Some have already begun cooperating under informal agreements with public libraries; a few of these are KU, KSU, Pittsburg State College, and a half a dozen or more junior colleges dotting counties throughout our state. Such cooperation is primarily in the field of interlibrary loans; however, some have joined with their public library counterparts in the formation of a regional union catalog. In southwest Kansas, five public school libraries, one junior college, one four-year college and 14 public libraries under the direction and in cooperation with the Southwest Kansas Regional Library System, are engaged in developing union catalogs to assist in meeting cooperatively the needs of their patronage. The Southeast Kansas Library

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System has a longer-lived program involving a state college, six junior colleges, five public libraries, and a regional system involved in interlibrary loan--a rapid communication network--reference assistance and other projects. This cooperation has tended to make each member successful in meeting patron needs.

For Kansas library service to develop beyond its current level, it will be necessary to extend and expand such cooperation statewide--community by community and region by region. Currently we are witnessing cooperation through undefined and very informal channels; but this does illustrate that cooperation is possible and can be very fruitful. If we could project these two examples into a workable exchange of participation, the current Kansas regional library systems' boundaries would provide a convenient division of Kansas, as every Kansas region has at least one junior college and/or a four-year public college or university.

The proposed role of the libraries of institutions of higher education is similar to the proposal for school libraries. This is to meet the curricular needs of our student bodies and the research needs of faculty and graduate students. Academic libraries then, within a cooperative plan, can assist and receive assistance from other libraries of the assigned system in meeting patron requirements. They can also participate, when appropriate, in total regional networks of service which will act to compliment resources and services of the State.

There are some serious obstacles to bringing academic libraries into systems as resource centers. No academic library can afford to loan material which is regularly used by its own students and faculty. Regulations concerning access to these resource centers should be developed in each system; this will require that screening take place at the parent library and at each intermediate level. Academic libraries participating in systems under this plan should discourage use by the general public and students; however, these college and university libraries under a well-designed plan should act as regional resources to the other types of libraries within the region. The control of materials and the user are both of importance, particularly with respect to special collections. All requests should be channeled through parent lending libraries rather than coming to the college or university library directly from the patronage for which other types of libraries have responsibility. And so we have presented here the framework within which the academic library can function and increase library services to all levels of library needs.

Role for Kansas Regional Systems of Cooperating Libraries

After much dedicated and hard work by Mr. LeRoy Fox, the State Librarian, and many dedicated librarians and trustees, the regional libraries became a reality in 1965. In January 1969, all of Kansas seven regional systems of cooperating libraries began operating as subdivisions of the state. The services and levels of funding of these systems have been directed to public libraries. The role of systems has often been as unduly defined as that of the role of local public libraries. Variances in the levels of funding

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between systems has caused a failure in equalizing opportunity for service by local member libraries. Systems have had few formal relationships with other than public libraries. Libraries located in counties from which no revenue is generated for systems by tax have been difficult to serve. No doubt a large percentage of the use of systems has been to the patronage of school and academic libraries gaining access through local public libraries. The system has, in effect and without formal design, been required to be responsible for supplementary service for the patronage of all types of libraries. This responsiveness to an evident need but under financial handicaps can be improved through the re-structuring of centralized service and/or Kansas regional network services by carefully devising plans whereby the patronage of all types of libraries may be served directly in his local library, school, college, university, public, or institutional library.

Under state statute, membership in systems is provided for almost all types of libraries except law. This plan suggests programs and methods for funding which would provide for the full implementation of the systems' law. Under the plan, it is proposed that the role of Kansas regional systems of cooperating libraries is to provide supplementary services for all types of libraries within their boundaries. Systems should be restructured to provide the organizational and administrative framework for the operation of networks of library services which act to complement local resources and for those services which may be performed more effectively or economically for libraries of all types.

It is recommended that such administrative and organizational works as may be required to serve all types of libraries be financed by combination of local, state, and federal funds.

The plan would not affect the present role of Kansas regional system boards which consist of representatives of public libraries nor the funds they administer under plans approved by the State Library Advisory Commission.

It is proposed that programs of service sponsored and financed by a combination of state and federal funds, be administered by a state level library board. Under the plan, Kansas regional systems of cooperating libraries will organize and design plans for Kansas regional systems using urban public libraries and major school, college, and university libraries for the extension of services. Each system will organize a planning committee representative of all types of libraries for the planning of Kansas regional services to be submitted to the state governing body for consideration. These plans may include, but need not be limited to, the statewide services proposed under the plan and Kansas regional services which are financed by the state and federal government. The state governing body will comply with federal rules and regulations and will have final authority for administration of programs.

Under this proposal, systems would operate intra-system interlibrary loan networks, assist with the development of resource centers to support

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such networks, supplement local level reference and research, act as the point of access for local libraries of all types for intra-state and inter-state services, provide consultant services to all types of libraries, and finally, be responsible for leadership and coordination necessary to library development in the Kansas region.

The Role of the State Library

The devising of roles for libraries as presented leaves one gap undefined. The question is, who or what will cause all this cooperation and all of these services to work? The answer is, all of us: citizens, trustees, and even librarians. But who or what can take the responsibility for coordinating and implementing the development of these proposals?

Leadership must occur at all levels: federal, state, and local. At the state level, existing agencies and organizations such as the Kansas Library Association, the Kansas Association of School Libraries, the State Library Advisory Commission, Regional System Boards, Kansas Academic Council, the organization of school library coordinators, the Kansas Council of Library System Trustees and its counterpart--the Kansas Council of System Librarians, the state interlibrary loan committee, the Department of Education, the boards of regents, the State Library, and other organizations and institutions would be involved. They can contribute the leadership and professional know-how for the implementation of proposals.

Andregg Heilesen almost 20 years ago and, more recently, Dr. Robert Foster, charged the state library with responsibilities for research, planning, leadership, coordination and development for improving library service. It is proposed that the extension role of the State Library is to administrate programs financed by the state and federal government, conduct research and planning for improved services and new programs, evaluate existing programs, and provide an organizational structure for a framework of state services through cooperative efforts of all types of libraries in Kansas. This agency must act to draw together the various leaderships to cause a consensual, designed approach to total library service which will provide channels of access for all citizens to the best our libraries have to offer. Doctor Foster's justification for his suggestion was that no other library agency in the state has statewide scope and responsibility under law for this. At present, the State Library Commission under law is charged with the responsibility for being "interested in the development of all types of libraries." The Commission further is empowered at the state level for the administration of state and federal funds for regional systems of cooperating libraries which charges responsibility for the development and improvement of services. The state agency it governs, the State Library, is charged by statute with the extension of library service in the development of libraries throughout the state. To do this, the agency must staff for the purpose of meeting this charge for implementation of this plan, and it must act as the liaison for the coordination of library development at all levels of leadership.

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Proposed State Services

The relationships as proposed between all types of Kansas libraries to regional systems, and further library relationships with the State Library imply a number of state-wide services which cut across geographic lines and unify types of libraries into service systems.

State services proposed cover eight areas:

Personnel Training
Interlibrary Loan
Union Catalogs
Reference Services
Media Production
Adult Education
Resource Development
Public Relations

It is proposed that the above services containing activities leading to the success or failure of inter-state cooperative programs be partially federally funded.

All of these services have been carefully considered and in some cases are in operation. Some have been demonstrated while some are the result of surveys and studies.

The Kansas Informational Circuit, originally federally funded in 1965, has grown from six public libraries serving all public libraries directly to a complex network of seven intra-system loan circuits interfaced with six public libraries and two university libraries.

The services have increased fourfold since 1965. The number of participating libraries has increased three times. Funds are needed to support the increase in use, to allow for the increase in library membership in the state-wide circuit, and to expand to other states. Federal funds are no longer adequate to the massive need of this service.

It is proposed that the circuit be expanded to include all libraries regardless of type, and that adequate funding be obtained to support this circuit.

Resources in collections of the larger libraries have been sorely taxed by the increase of local usage and interlibrary usage developed through the Kansas Information Circuit. An expanded interlibrary loan service will place additional burdens on these libraries.

It is proposed that urban libraries receive direct aid for collection development based on per capita formula. It is further proposed that university and school libraries serving as resource collections be supported with direct grants for collections, personnel, and technology necessary to

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give adequate intra- and inter-state services.

Reference service is now limited to a regional or local effort. In order to provide equal access to research and information services, it is proposed that a state level reference service be designated and supported at one of the state's strongest libraries.

Union catalog services for Kansas do not exist. Several system union catalogs are in process.

In order to facilitate orderly efficient interlibrary loans, a union catalog of major collections is essential. A study has been completed which proves the feasability of such a tool. It is proposed that a union catalog in automated form utilizing computers be established listing the holdings of major libraries in Kansas and that this be funded by federal funds and administered by the State Library. In addition, there should be one federal computer operation centrally located in the United States designed for the purposes of instructing librarians in the use of computers.

Media

A state supported media center for 16mm films has been established at Wichita Public Library supported by LSCA funds. This center is limited to 16mm films and is not adequately funded. It has demonstrated a need.

It is proposed that a full media production center with consultive services be established in Wichita encompassing all appropriate media utilizing the existing strengths of Wichita Public Library and Wichita School System, this should involve federal and state fundings and be administered by the State Library.

Adult basic education has been operated under LSCA demonstrations in some systems.

Success at a local level indicates that it is feasible to project this program on a state-wide basis. The efforts of local schools, colleges, and universities need to be correlated and the informational resources of the public library need to be brought to bear in a total state program. It is proposed that the State Library administer a statewide program in adult basic education in public libraries and that it be funded by the state.

A personnel training demonstration and a state plan involving the State Library and the local public libraries has been adopted. This LSCA funded project has one year to run---plans should be formulated to provide for a state-funded program administered by the State Library in cooperation with the Kansas regional systems and the state's school of librarianship.

Public relations has not kept pace with rapid library development in Kansas. Vast sections of our population are not aware of the programs offered. It is proposed that a state-funded program be developed to inform

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all Kansans of the opportunities offered by library service in our state.

These eight programs are not indigenous to one local library or to one region, but apply to the total state; hence, they must be funded by a combination of federal and state funds and be administered by the state.

Proposals for Finance, Government and Organization

Consideration for financing the proposals have included evaluation of current public library taxing districts' potential for interdependent adequacy; study of school libraries in a similar manner from limited, available data; consideration of a desire to preserve local autonomy of existing library governmental units; consideration of the needs of expanding population in urban areas; recognition of the need to supplement the resources of all types of our libraries; the study of suggested co-operative services and an organizational framework for them; consideration of financial inequities and inequities in financial resources for library development at local and regional levels; numerous other factors relevant to planning and evaluation; and the need for all libraries to join together to meet the public's need for good library service.

The proposal assumes:

1. A universal need for access to both intra-state and inter-state cooperative services which act to bridge the individual limitations of all types of libraries;

2. A universal need for the proposed state and Kansas regional services;

3. That local libraries of all types must be responsible at the local level for providing basic services to their patronage;

4. That the patronage of any of these libraries should have the right for access to the majority of the library resources under prescribed channels of access;

5. That no proposal would gain wide acceptance which does not, for the most part, maintain existing organizational structures and incorporate them into the framework of a plan;

6. That all libraries supported by ad valorem taxes have little recourse for going beyond present limitations;

7. That no library should benefit under the proposal which is not making local effort within statutory limits; or in the case of school libraries, meeting accreditation standards;

8. That no fund under the proposal should result in the reduction of local financial effort; and

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4. That no library should benefit under the proposal unless it is willing to cooperate with other libraries at local, regional, state, and national levels.

To finance the proposal it is suggested that a combination of state and federal funds be appropriated to:

1. Finance those segments of cooperative efforts leading to interstate cooperation activities;

2. Provide financial assistance to urban public libraries for resources;

3. Finance those functions of Kansas regional systems which act to supplement services of all types of libraries in the respective regions.

No proposal can ever be considered complete; however, suggestions for statewide or state level services have been:

1. A state interlibrary loan network to supplement similar Kansas regional networks;

2. The creation of resource centers in major libraries to support the network;

3. A state reference assistance network;

4. Personnel training for library employees;

5. Cataloging for all types of libraries needing same;

6. Union catalogs of major resources necessary to effective utilization of these statewide;

7. Media resources;

8. A program specialist to cause the development of supportive programs in adult education and early childhood education in libraries;

9. A publicity or public relations specialist who will act to apprize citizens of services available;

10. Program coordinators as necessary to develop and coordinate these; and

11. Involvement in multi-state interlibrary loan and cooperation programs.

Under this proposal, it is suggested that regional systems be financially strengthened by the combination of state and federal funds to provide these regional services. These costs cannot be accurately projected until regional advisory committees are established and have reported on needs and priorities.

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must be formulated at the state level. It is also suggested or indicated certain priorities by way of their suggestions for services.

A few which come readily to mind are:

SYSTEMS:

Intra-system interlibrary loan networks;
Intra-system reference networks;
Cataloging & Processing, Centralized Acquisitions;
Consultant Services;
Union Catalogs or other union tools;
Bibliographic Services;
Coordination of Access to State Level Services;
Rapid Communications Systems;
Workshops;
Services to Blind and Handicapped;
Regional Program Specialist;
Mobile and Direct Service to Geographically Disadvantaged;
Inter-state interlibrary loan & cooperation networks;

Urban public libraries are to be strengthened to meet expanding population's needs and for serving as extension cetners for resources in regions. It is proposed that these urban centers be funded by the State for these purposes subject to terms and conditions stated. Kansas has 33 such communities with a population of 10,000 or more.

PROPOSED: Grants at $1.50 per capita be provided by the state and federal government for implementing those services leading to inter-state cooperative efforts; subject to the following conditions:

1. Public library districts taxing less than 80% of the full statutory limits will not be eligible;

2. Grants must be used for purchase of library materials;

3. Such library must be agreeable to extending loan of resources through intra-system, intra-state or inter-state networks for which costs for such loaning will be paid with state and federal funds.

Total costs cannot be estimated for all of the programs proposed until they have undergone further study at regional and state level.

The question remains, how do we get started? Also, we must give attention to how the proposals fit into the framework of government and organization.

At the state level, it is proposed that projects must be administered by a designated body of the state. We suggest the appropriate body is a

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state library commission. This commission would come into being by minor revision of the existing statute for the State Library Advisory Commission; it would be responsible for the direct administration of funds distributed under contract or grant to the State Library, urban libraries, regional systems and any other libraries eligible for funds. The State Commission would employ the state librarian with the approval of the governor, govern the development of the suggested state programs; approve plans for Kansas regional and local development and establish priorities for library development in the State.

It is recommended that the State Commission would contract to share the services of existing directors of Kansas regional systems of cooperating libraries for the administration of Kansas regional programs. The Kansas regional directors would be responsible for forming Kansas Regional System Planning Committees representative of all types of libraries for the development of Kansas regional plans for implementing proposed programs. Such directors would continue to administer these programs when they become operational.

Each community, in order for its libraries to be eligible for services under the proposal, would cause the establishment of a Community or Area Planning Committee consisting of representatives from the governing bodies of the communities' libraries to formulate policies for cooperatively meeting the needs of citizens of the community. Boards of these would be required to formally adopt policies relative to the roles of their respective library and its inter-relationships with other libraries of the community. The State Commission would review such policies with a view of determining eligibility under the programs. The libraries of each community would cause a network of services which would assure that the communities' libraries would be responsive to the total citizenry's needs for service, avoid duplication of efforts and cause a coordinated library service.

Summary

In 1968, Dr. Harold Goldstein in his study of Kansas libraries said, "It is recommended that the state librarian cooperate with the Department of Education and encourage the development of a plan for school library networks; additionally the state librarian should cooperate with higher education libraries to establish formal academic network libraries."

In another instance, Doctor Goldstein said, "Liaison must be established between the bodies of regions and administrative officers of academic institutions."

Other studies such as S. Janice Kee's (1966), The Center for Urban Studies in 1968, the Neilesen study in the early 1950's and a Legislative Report which preceded regional system development unanimously, and with some uniformity, recommended and charged the state library to develop comprehensive plans for library development in Kansas. Without exceptions, these requirements pursued cooperative efforts to better utilize existing resources. Doctor Robert Foster in his study said, "The present cooperative development among libraries presage dynamic future changes." Later he said,

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"Even assuming that each school, public, academic or special library could finance all the materials it wished or it might ever have need, and could, also finance an adequate library staff, it is obvious that there would simply not be enough trained librarians to fill all the demands; equally obvious, Kansas libraries are not in such a fortunate financial position. What is needed, then, is a concentration upon areas which may prove most fruitful for a better utilization of libraries and librarians."

The proposals today have centered attention on the better utilization of our libraries and librarians through the defining of roles of these, and explorations for cooperatively developing new services and expanding existing ones through the utilization of all types of libraries. Prerequisite for good service will be cooperation in each community in each region and cooperation within the framework of the proposed state service. If any one of the libraries fail to fulfill its role, its patronage and the patronage of other libraries will suffer.

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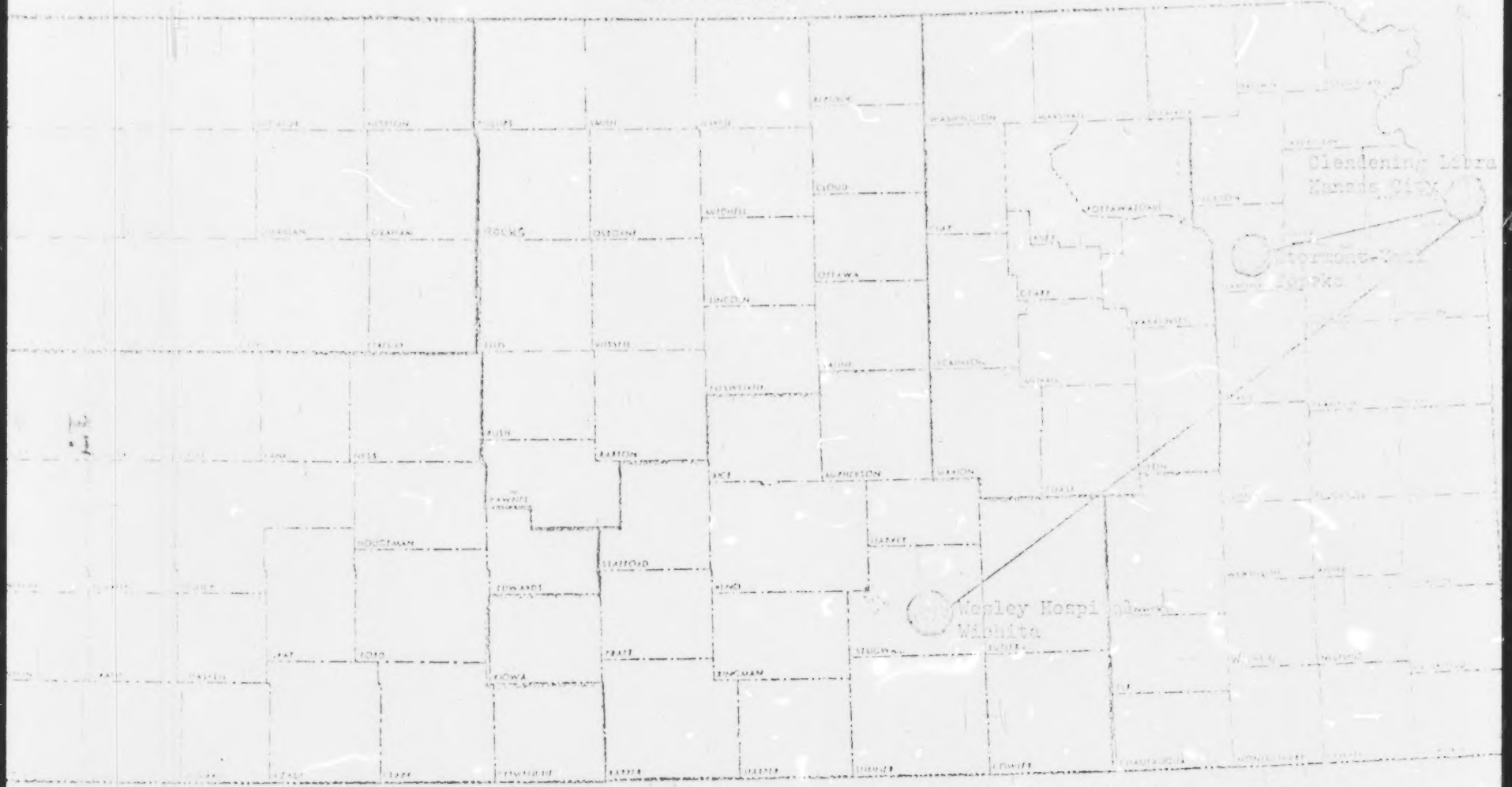
KANSAS REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAM

KANSAS



The Resource Library for Bio-Medical sources in the State of Kansas is the Clendening Library in Kansas City. Stormont-Vail Hospital Library in Topeka and Wesley Hospital in Wichita serve as Information and Request Centers. Any citizen may obtain bio-medical resources by requesting them through a local hospital library or health service center. Toll free service is available to libraries by dialing 800-332-1193.

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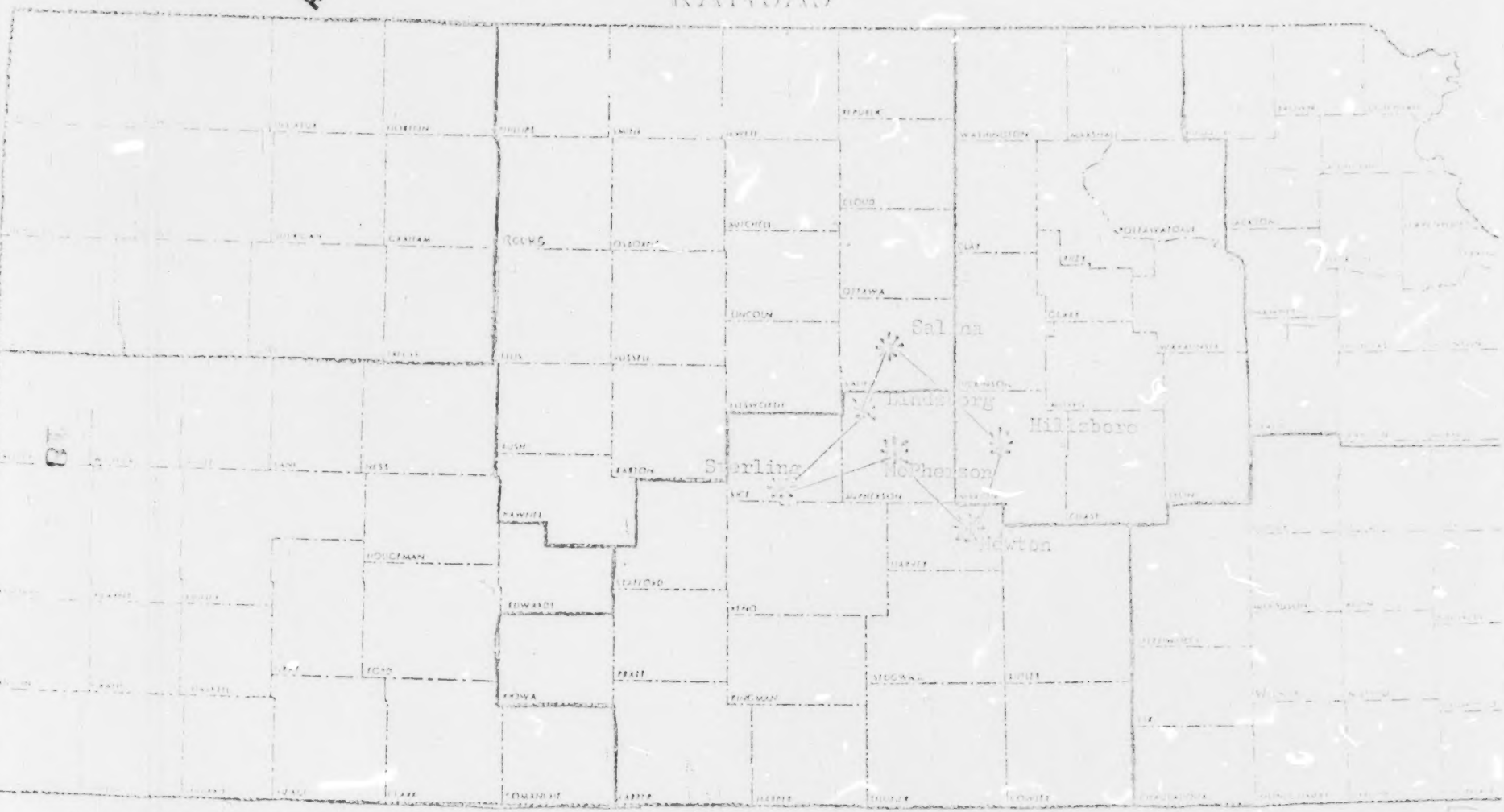
ASSOCIATED COLLEGES OF CENTRAL KANSAS INTERLIBRARY LOAN NETWORK



The six midwestern church-related colleges comprising the Associated Colleges of Central Kansas are

Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina
Sterling College, Sterling
Bethel College, North Newton

McPherson College, McPherson
Bethany College, Lindsborg
Tabor College, Hillsboro

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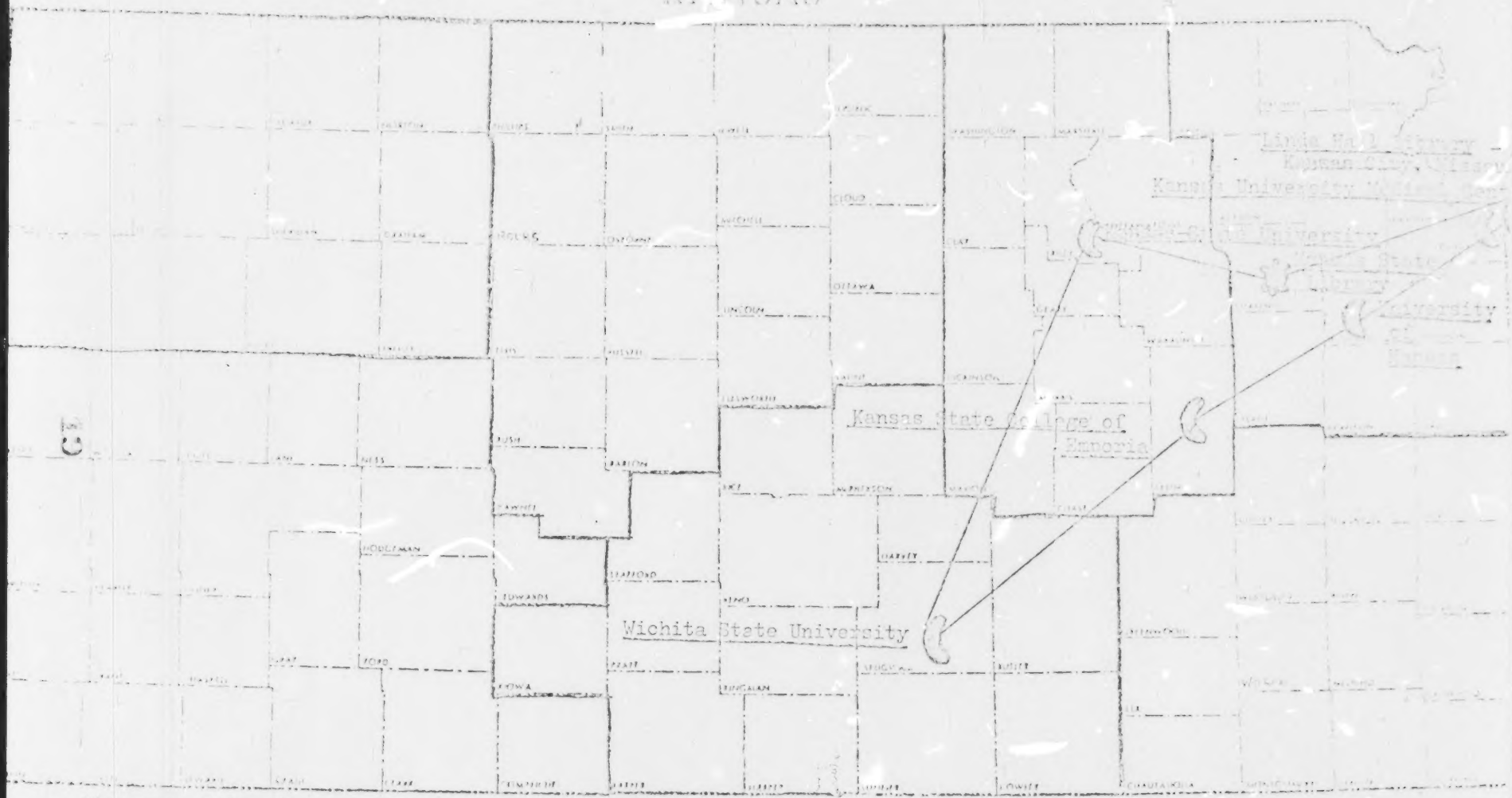
KANSAS ACADEMIC LIBRARY INTERLIBRARY LOAN NETWORK



The seven libraries comprising the Academic Interlibrary Loan Network are

Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, Missouri
Kansas State University, Manhattan
Kansas State College of Emporia, Emporia
Kansas State Library, Topeka
Kansas University Medical Center, Kansas City
Kansas University, Lawrence
Wichita State University, Wichita

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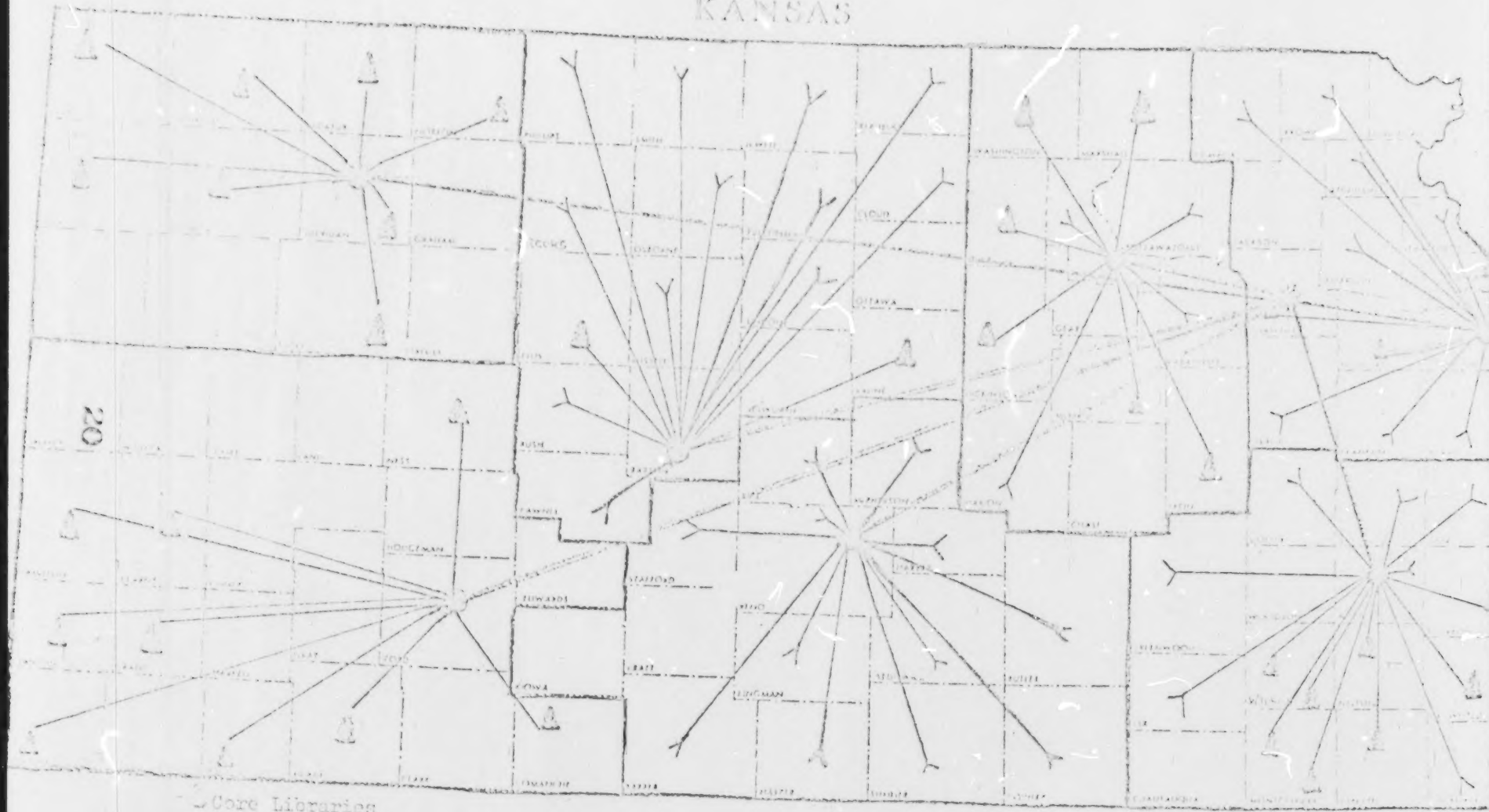
KANSAS PUBLIC LIBRARY INTERLIBRARY LOAN NETWORK
REGIONAL AND STATEWIDE

KANSAS



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COUNTIES NOT PARTICIPATING IN A FORMAL INTERLIBRARY LOAN PROGRAM

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KANSAS PUBLIC LIBRARY INTERLIBRARY LOAN NETWORK

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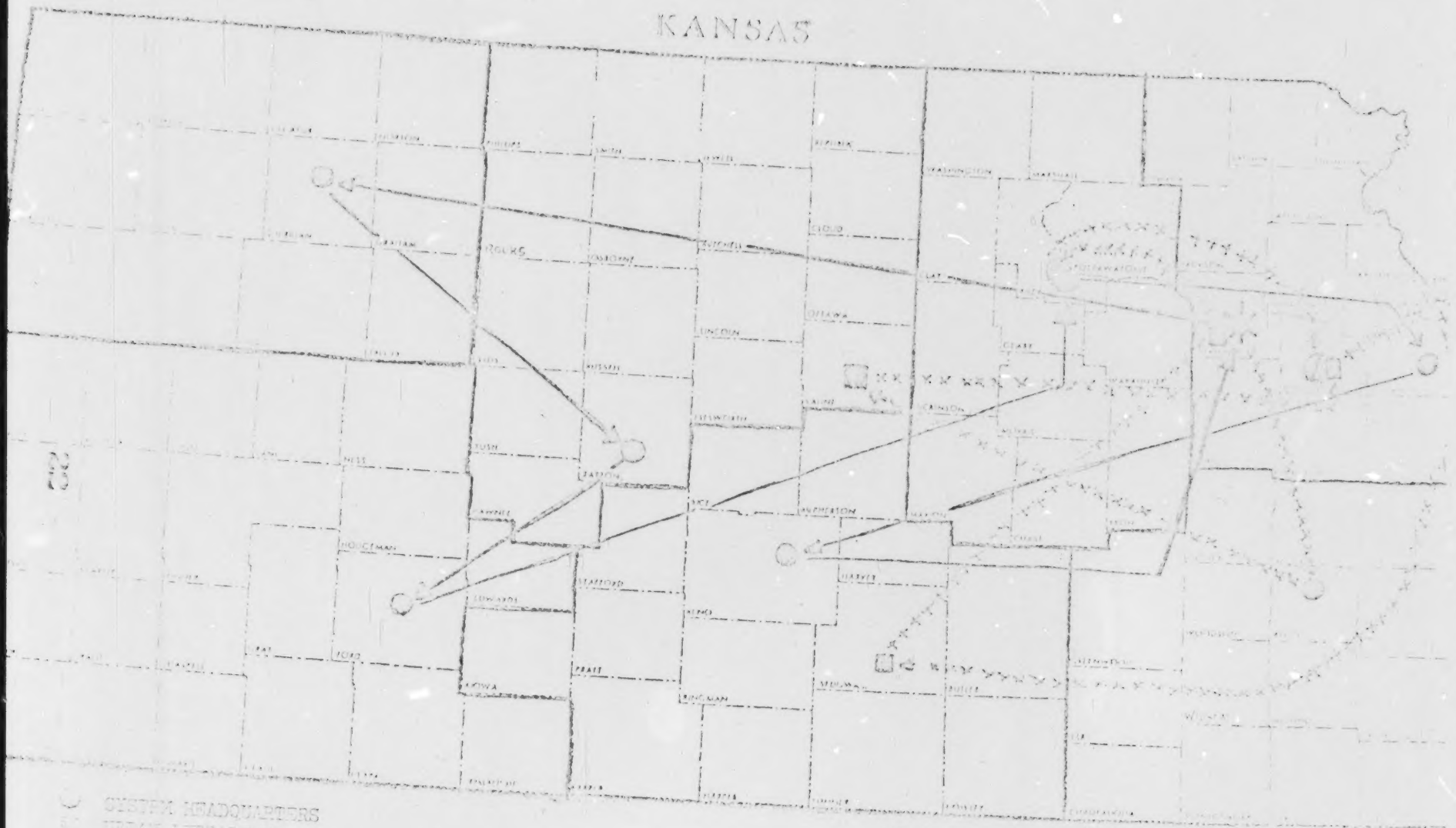

GREEN HEADQUARTERS
URBAN LIBRARIES
SMALL LIBRARY, INTERLIBRARY LOAN HEADQUARTERS

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

SEVEN REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEMS OF KANSAS

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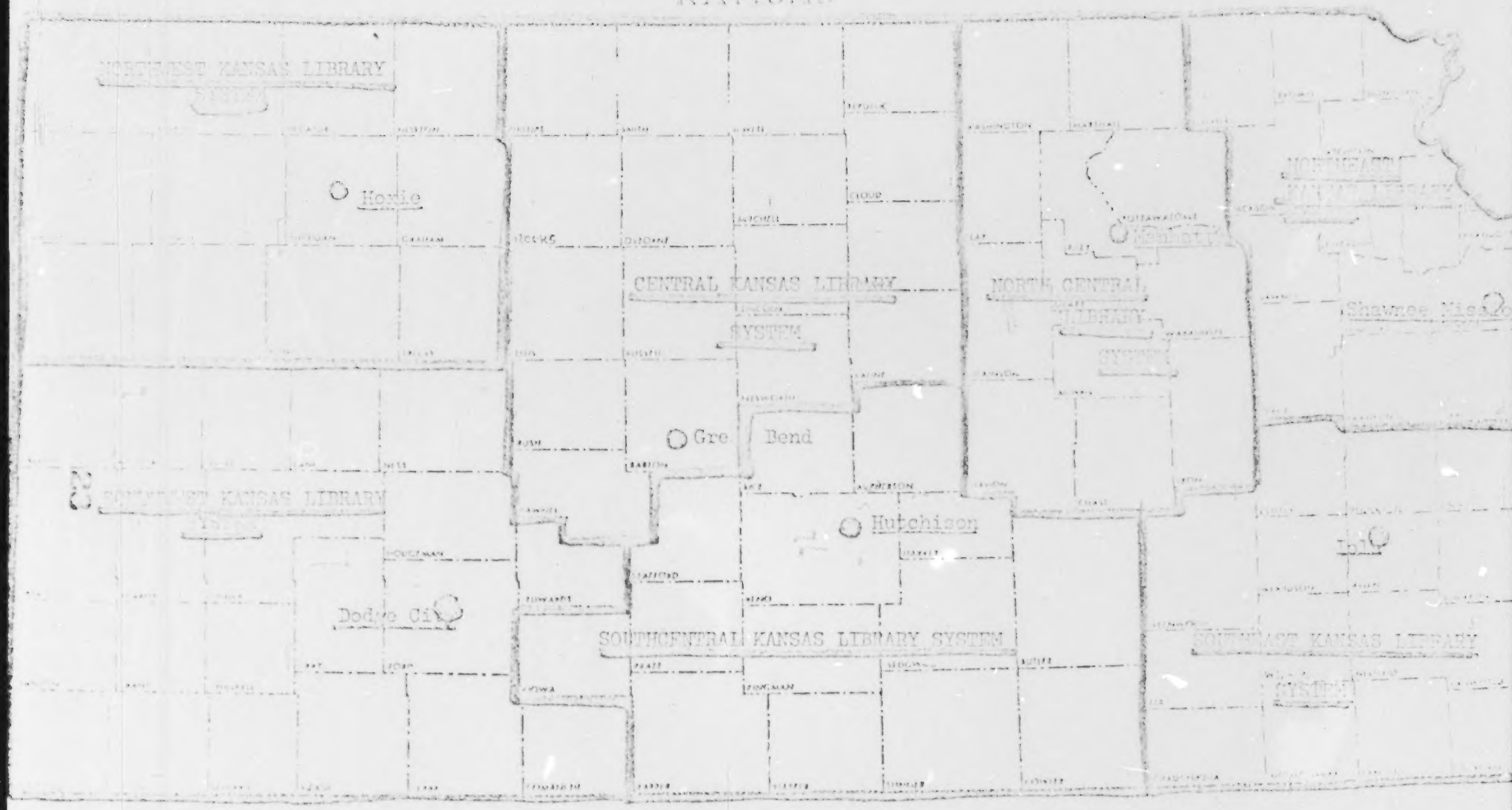

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Strengths and Weaknesses

The strength lies with the excellent administrators in key library positions at our public, school, school of librarianship, university and college libraries, and at the Clendening Medical Library at the University of Kansas Medical Center.

Through the able leadership of Mr. LeRoy Fox and Mr. Denny Stephens at the State Library level, the state has established regional systems and a Kansas Informational Circuit.

Because of a lack of funds, very little has been accomplished with institutions, and most libraries do not have adequate collections. Also, plans to improve total library services for Kansas have been static since 1971; for example, computerization, micrographics, improvements of inter-library loan circuit and expanded reference services have suffered. Among many other needs, Kansas requires 25 new library buildings, personnel to handle needed new library programs, and a union catalog.

Inter- and Intra-State Cooperative Efforts

Kansas does not have a formal agreement for inter-state cooperation and those inter-state activities that take place are informal and spasmodic.

The state administration finds the inter-state concept exciting and is anxiously awaiting the full development of such plans, since there is no doubt that the proper inter-state cooperative efforts would benefit Kansas library patrons.

The answer to why plans in Kansas have not been developed is always the same--a lack of funds. Libraries, without a doubt, have been and are a low priority item--this fact is easily substantiated with statistics.

Kansas does have the Kansas Informational Circuit that involves the seven regional headquarters, five large urban libraries, Kansas State University and Kansas University. In 1973, there were 37,000 requests of which 27,000 were filled. The fact that Kansas failed to supply 10,000 items indicates a need for inter-state cooperation.

Each of the regional systems has some type of intra-regional cooperative effort involving its public libraries. Four of the systems use in-out watts telephone communications systems through core libraries. The Southeast Kansas Library System uses radio transmission through core libraries. These operations are financed by the system's headquarters.

Two systems do not finance intra-region communications; but they do service those libraries willing to call direct at their own expense.

Kansas also has two other cooperative efforts: (1) Church-related college circuit, and (2) Medical library circuit that involves inter-state cooperation.

There are other cooperative efforts throughout the state involving public and school libraries to differing degrees, but nothing significant.

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Traditional Library and Information Services in the Region

Kansas, at one time was involved with the Denver Bib Center but costs prohibit participation at this time. If Kansas could find a source for 10,000 items at a reasonable cost, then, that regional service would be appreciated and accepted.

The federal government should encourage local improvement through financial aid programs. Perhaps, the criteria to determine the amount of aid given should be written to reward library units only to the extent that they are willing to cooperate in a program that is aimed at giving total service to those states involved through inter- and intra-state cooperative efforts.

Technology

Kansas uses telephones extensively along with radio transmission. 1974 will find a greater use being made of telephones by offering watts service to all library patrons in Kansas.

There are only 89 cable T.V. stations being used for library purposes. There will probably be greater use made of this medium during 1975.

Kansas libraries have not become involved in computer programs nor micrographics to any great extent. With the present funding picture, these are considered to be luxury items.

Continuing Education Programs

Kansas has many continuing education programs, but the efforts are fragmented and lack coordination. There are out-of-state services available, but they are yet to be examined.

Courses should not be exclusively of a local, state, or regional nature; they should be of all three for differing purposes and involve different people.

It remains, however, that there are always the basic subjects that need to be taught to local librarians such as acquisition, cataloging, etc. However, courses to be offered should be determined through need and their selection will depend upon the library environment during a given period.

Service to Indians on Reservations

Library service is provided to the Indian tribes of Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, and Iowa-Sac-Fox through the Library Services and Construction Act, Title I, Library Services to the Disadvantaged Project. The project is coordinated by the Northeast Kansas Library System with the American Indian Libraries, Incorporated serving an advisory capacity. Board members to the American Indian Libraries, Incorporated include five: one representing the Pottawatomie Tribe, one representing the Kickapoo Tribe, one representing the Iowa-Sac-Fox Tribe(s), one representing the Indian Center in Topeka, Kansas, and one representing the Indian Center at St. Marys, Kansas. These five board members meet monthly to pay bills and to distribute funds to the boards at the Topeka and St. Marys Indian Centers.

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Emphasis is placed on building an ethnic collection for the Indian people. However, many requests have been directed toward the purchase of "how-to-do-it" books. It appears that more information is needed for "how-to-do-it" interests.

Book collections are housed in a community building on the Iowa-Sac-Fox Reservation, in a community building on the Pottawatomie Reservation; and, in the Indian Centers at Topeka and St. Marys. There is also a Kickapoo Library in Horton, Kansas.

Rural library service to residents and non-residents of the reservations is provided through a rotating bookmobile collection. The bookmobile delivers materials directly to the homes as well as to the five collection centers.

The Northeast Kansas Library System has recruited and trained three Indian library employees who serve the Indian people directly. The success of the program has been largely due to the efforts of these people out in the field to circulate the collection and to coordinate service needs. One employee operates the library at the Kickapoo Center in Horton.

Charles E. Sims
State Librarian
Kansas State Library
Topeka, Kansas

LARRY WINN, JR.
KANSAS

COMMITTEES:
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SUBCOMMITTEES:
MANNED SPACE FLIGHT
SPACE SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND SPACE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

TASK FORCE ON
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
204 FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101
TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 1-0832

August 16, 1974

Mr. Frederick G. Burkhardt
Chairman
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
Suite 601
1717 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

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Dear Mr. Burkhardt:

I want to thank you for this opportunity to submit a statement for the record in connection with your Mountain Plains Regional Hearing on September 18, 1974. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is to be commended for holding these regional hearings to look into the need for library and information services on the national and local levels.

The library programs and resources in the public schools in my Congressional district vary according to the local budget, the priorities of the school administrators, and State and Federal funding. I am well aware of the fact that school districts and public libraries sometimes cannot "go it alone" on local revenue, and that State funding is oftentimes inadequate. Therefore, I am pleased that at the Federal level we have been able to supply funding for programs to provide resources and services for libraries that local budgets could not provide.

At the local level, with many public libraries gearing their programs to the preschool and adult age groups since the school media centers are providing resources for students, it seems wise to establish a means of cooperation with the various types of libraries to provide additional resources and avoid unnecessary duplication. I am happy that the State of Kansas is working on this type of cooperation.

The library is an integral and important part of the community. For this reason, the best resources and services that can be provided are a benefit to all.

Most sincerely,

Larry Winn, Jr.
Member of Congress

LWinn:lo